

CONTENT OF THE CONCEPT OF "CIVIL COMPETENCE" IN THE CONTEXT OF THE PROFESSIONAL CULTURE OF PROSPECTIVE OFFICERS

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Abstract

This article presents scientific theoretical ideas about the content of the concept of "civil competence" in the context of the professional culture of future officers in the armed forces.

Keywords: context, civil competence, professional culture, officer, effectiveness.

Introduction

Education in the world is the main criterion for the country's development. Therefore, the state's success is defined by the Human Development Index (ITI) as a composite index assessing human development goals, such as expanding education, improving health, and increased income that enhances life expectancy as well as narrow interpretation of the concept itself. The main purpose of the human development index is not to give a full picture of human development, but to give parameters beyond income. The human development index is a barometer for comparing changes in human well-being and achievements across regions."1 Theoretical and practical aspects of the concept of human development are reflected in the annual global reports on human development published by UNDCR.

A wide range of initiatives are being undertaken in our country to raise a physically healthy, spiritually mature, independent thinking, terrestrial-educated, perfect with a modern world, capable of taking responsibility for the fate and future of our Father. As the education level index increases, the YAIM index increases. The incident rate of YAIM per capita in Uzbekistan is growing rapidly2. The main potential for the growth of human development in Uzbekistan is its future growth.

Recognizing the priority of preparing a future officer as a spiritual person, the state has taken real steps to develop and adopt regulatory documents. Among them: the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Education" on September 23, 2020 and ZRQ-406son of September 14, 2016 "On the Fundamentals of State Policy on Youth in the Republic of Uzbekistan", Resolution VM-612 of September 29, 2021 concerning the approval of the Committee on Religious Affairs before the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, May 3, 2019, PQ-4306, "On measures to establish a continuous system for identifying talented young people and preparing high-level qualifications."

1 <https://uz.warbletoncouncil.org/indice-desarrollo-humano-7163>

2 <https://www.gazeta.uz/oz/2021/11/16/gdp-2024/>



Implementation of the strategy of reforms in the field of education is carried out by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "We consider it our first priority to improve the activities of all parts of the education system and education based on modern requirements..."³. At the same time, it is of particular importance to us to implement conceptual ideas of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on raising a perfect generation and developing them in every way. In order to realize the idea put forward by the head of state, fundamental changes have been made in the system of continuous education of the Republic. They interrupted the training phase, especially qualified personnel. In this regard, there is a special emphasis on developing the use of integrated technologies aimed at expanding students' learning in all aspects of human life, including culture, art, physical education and sports, and creating additional knowledge. The provisions for education and training of young people, as well as the rapid socio-economic and socio-economic reforms undertaken in other sectors of the republic, have strengthened the training of highly qualified personnel, strengthening their active participation, and improving the development of our country as one of the most important tasks of our day. The modern system of education and education is an important basis for the development of society. The purpose of education is to prepare an individual for future activities in society, and the content of education is to develop general methods and forms of human activity. This issue is S.Matchonov, A.V.Melnichuk, A.G.Mo' amino acids, Z.M.Muxamedova, A.M.Novikov, A.T.Nurmanov, F.T.Rajabov, A.A.Olimova, YE. Research by A.Savchenko, Z.T.Khalilov, A.A. Kholiqov is highlighted separately.

In addition, comprehensive measures are being implemented in the republic aimed at creating additional conditions for young people to learn, gradually improving the wages, material incentives and social protection of educational workers. The development of the higher education system by 2030 is based on specific mechanisms for achieving 48 indicators under the theme "From Millernation to National Prosperity." Evaluating students' educational achievements allows you to systematically monitor the results of the learning process throughout the country as a time-consuming requirement. After all, the education system and the academic qualifications of students, we have future officers who must meet modern educational standards that meet international requirements.

Quality education is a factor and driving force for the development of human society . Education serves as a means of shaping the worldview, choosing a person's lifestyle, and expanding the mechanisms for influencing different aspects of a person's life.

According to prestigious international organizations, particularly the OECD and experts, the Asian model of education in the world for national education systems is much more advanced than that of Europe. In particular, Japan, South Korea, Singapore and China regularly distinguish and dominate a group of small countries with the best indicators (along with Finland and Canada⁴). An additional sign of the effectiveness of the Asian model is that thanks to it, the aforementioned countries became among the most prosperous countries in the world socio-economically. Taking into account the great role of education, the international

³ https://president.uz/uz/lists/news?menu_id=12&page=2&per-page=15

⁴ Competite Regional Clusters:National Policy Approaches OECD reviwos of regional innovation.-OECD, 2007



community in social development and human development has developed a number of international legal norms that regulate the relationship between education.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Freedoms, adopted by the UN General Assembly in December 1948, recognized everyone's right to education and approved the principle of non-discrimination. In it, any discrimination in education is a violation of human rights⁵.

The Jomtiyen Conference document, based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, declared that every child, young person and adult has the right to education that meets their basic educational needs.

We also talk about education that gives a person the opportunity to know a multi-polar world, learn to act, live and live with others. It has been emphasized that the education system can promote the development of everyone's talents and potential, promote the development of an individual, improve people's lives, and change society.

UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP and the World Bank have called on governments to redistribute spending to achieve three main goals: in April 2000, the World Education Forum in Dakar, Senegal, completed a decade-long report on the implementation of the ODV strategy. The Dakar Forum has increased the focus on education as an important component of human development. The main document of the forum says: "The scope of action of dakar. Education is one of man's fundamental rights on the theme "Education for All: Fulfilling Obligations" and reaffirmed that sustainable development, peace and stability within the state, and good neighbourly relations between countries are key⁶. Education serves as a necessary means of people's effective participation in society's life and economy in the 21st century, which is going through various globalization processes.

Depending on the abilities of prospective officers, the following pedagogical aspects should be taken into account: the variability of the learning process, the speed at which the learning material is studied, prospective officers are given the opportunity to choose the direction of a thorough study of academic subjects, and adapt their training tasks to the individual capabilities of prospective officers.

The United Nations sees promoting education not only as a worthy and fundamental goal, but also as a means of creating a foundation for peace in people's minds. We will not be prepared to apply these values to life in our society until we teach and learn about harmony, tolerance, mutual understanding and peace in our homes and families

As noted in the World Development Report, "the educational rate in the CIS countries, including the World, is very high and in all Commonwealth countries, without exception, it is higher than the values of the other two components. The human development index is life expectancy and YAIM indexes. Uzbekistan, along with developed countries of the world in terms of education⁷.

5 <https://constitution.uz/oz/pages/humanrights>

6 <https://www.ohchr.org/en/resources/educators/human-rights-education-training/united-nations-declaration-human-rights-education-and-training>

7 Саидов А.Х. Ўзбекистон ва инсон ҳуқуқлари умумжаҳон декларацияси. –Тошкент: “Адолат”, 2018. 18-б.



President of our country SH. Thanks to mr. Mirziyoyev's reforms and initiatives in all sectors, in particular in the field of education, fundamental changes are being made. On September 12, 2008, the republican government adopted the National Action Plan for the implementation of these XMT Conventions, based on which the laws and practices of government agencies, employers and fathers were harmonized with these Conventions.

The April 6, 2017, issue of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Rights In accordance with the decisions of the State Educational Standards of Vocational Education, fundamental changes in the education system and the decision of February 23, 2018, VMQ-140 "Confirmation of the Concept of Educating Young People in a Spirit of Military Service" have a profound effect on the social environment in society, because it's shaping a new mind in young people. It is necessary to develop a sensitive attitude toward one another in regional institutions, ensuring the priorities of a democratic society and the superiority of development. In our case, these functions of civil competence will focus on the development of certain human behavior under certain conditions. This is the case with the issue of pedagogical consideration of civil competence.

To solve the most important task of developing civil competence, along with spirituality, independence and the ability to successfully socialize in society, prospective officers must have knowledge of the abundance of types of thinking and the specifics of preparing qualified personnel. This aspect of modern training is widespread in all countries of the world. To grow up to be a competitive, time-consuming expert in our country, primarily in connection with the sovereignty of the state, its full independence, the modernization of the entire system of government, society, and the higher education system along with them, and its focus on solving problems in this area.

Training an entrepreneur is a top priority today, because not only is the system of technology and values changing, but the educational space that has exceeded the bounds of a particular country is changing and globalizing. Changing the socio-economic climate in the republic, its focus on structural changes in the economy, the development of industrial sectors, and general conditions define this historical period as a key factor in fundamental reform of the higher education system, the formation of a new generation of independent U.S. citizens⁸. Today, the only social context that can develop the ability and readiness of citizens to uphold the spiritual values of the country, preserve and protect these values, is of greater importance than ever before.

Political scientists, philosophers, sociologists, psychologists, teachers, historians learn this process from different sides, especially in the preparation of military personnel. Systematic education is carried out in higher vocational education, where prospective professionals gain not only basic knowledge but also collectiveism skills, where ideas about worldliness, social responsibility and personal citizenship develop. For example, this process is clearly outlined in the studies of O. Musurmanova, who emphasized the importance of educating students as

⁸ Мирзиёев М.М.–“Халқимизнинг розилиги бизнинг фаолиятимизга берилган энг олий баҳодир. - Т: «Ўзбекистон» НМИУ, 2018. 143-144 б



perfect individuals⁹. B.S.Abdullayeva believes that the future of Uzbekistan depends on the training of highly qualified personnel¹⁰.

The formation of students' civil competence is revealed in a number of scientific papers by Z.R. Sarkisian and F.R. Intelligence, the development of human society in each country, the integration of it into the world community, and the student youth must be patriotic, first and foremost the citizen of his country¹¹.

From the point of view of SH. Maslennikova, civil competence is a combination of readiness and ability that allows an individual to actively, responsively and effectively implement the entire set of civil rights and obligations in a democratic society, applying his knowledge and skills in life¹².

L. Nikovskaya writes in the article "Civil Society as a modernization resource in Russia": "The world practice of implementing modernization projects shows that one of the conditions of their success is changes in the existence of social forces capable of becoming entrepreneurs and conductors."¹³

All this shows that in modern conditions, it is very urgent to solve the problems of developing civil competence in prospective officers.

To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

The Royal Decree, issued in England in 2015, outlines the main powers of the social sphere in terms of measurement, one of which is the civil measure, which in turn consists of three areas of competence: (1) an idea based on fact and events to develop critical and complex thinking abilities; 2) independent exercise of rights and obligations to live and participate in a social democratic society; 3) to take and take a position in protecting justice, freedom, equality between women and men. These responsibilities emphasize the desire to develop democratic, active and critical citizenship, as well as to improve society and the environment, always respecting human rights.

According to the researchers, Concepcion FuentesMoreno, Martha SabaregoPuchi Alba AmbrosPallares are necessary to develop active citizenship social skills and understand the value of diversity, but at the same time all forms of discrimination (gender, age, beliefs, etc.) and murkiness (divorce, marginalization, exploitation, violence, etc.) are necessary¹⁴.

9 Musurmonova O. Spiritual Values and Youth Education. – Tashkent: Teacher, 1996. - 192 b.

10 Abdullaeva B.S. Pedagogy in the Context of Continuous Education of the Last Quarter of the XX – the First Quarter of the XXI Centuries: General and Special Features.

11 Kodirova F.R., Kodirova R.M. Maktabgacha said that the methodology for the development of the fifth language was introduced. "T., ""Sano-Standard"" 2004." pp. 170.

12 Maslennikova V. Sh. K problema kognitivnogo modelirovaniya vospitatel'noy deyatel'nosti v usloviyakh tsifrozatsii vysshego obrazovaniya [On the problem of cognitive modeling of educational activity in the conditions of digitalization of higher education]. – 2019. – №. 2 (102). P. 134-140.

13 Nikovskaya L. I. Grazhdanskie initsiativsi i modernizatsiya Rossii [Civil Initiatives and Modernization of Russia]. – Klyuch-S Publishing House, 2011.

14 Shirleyjanovich I.S. Development of social skills in high school students /Journal of new century innovations. – 2023. – T. 28. – No. 2. – C. 3-6.



Today, the republic has developed its own policy of higher education, creating a framework that takes into account the national interests of the peoples of our country. This means that education is a foundation on which any state is built and supported. Therefore, from a pedagogical point of view, education should be viewed as a unit of three interconnected processes— discipline (mastering the values adopted by an individual in society), teaching (knowledge, mastering skills and abilities) allowing an individual to master his or her chosen values) and socialization (ensuring the absorption of rights and obligations related to having values) "have a strong influence on various aspects of human life including lifestyle, civil qualities, ethical behavior."¹⁵

The principles of civil competence are published in the following international documents: the Geneva Declaration of Child Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Freedoms (1948), recommendations for educating in a spirit of international understanding, cooperation and peace, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms (1974), declaration of principles of international cultural cooperation (1979), Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989).

In order to preserve and develop the civil competence of citizens, Uzbekistan ratified international conventions and developed laws that were strengthened in the Constitution, family, criminal procedure, employment codes, recognized as U.S. laws on civil, labor, infringement, administrative punishment.

Various sources indicate that today, the ideas of civil competence are not only published, but also implemented in practice. Our state is a worthy example of how to implement the ideas of civil competence. This, above all, is reflected in the ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which is reflected in the Citizenship Act, by the Supreme Court of Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan has joined more than 60 international documents. As a result, harmony between national values and international standards is becoming increasingly evident in the law and legal practice of our country.

Within the framework of the adopted documents, the work on strengthening the citizenship of the population, implementing social changes and targeted comprehensive programs related to the introduction of modern technologies continues purposefully.

To date, the number of structures, organizations and associations promoting the ideas of civil competence in the republic is increasing. For example, before the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the House of Representatives was established, and the activities of governing bodies were established before government agencies to represent the interests of non-governmental organizations, to play a bridge between them and the state, and to introduce new effective means of open communication with the public.

Improving the efficiency of the system of developing civil competence in prospective officers is possible if the implementation of pedagogical conditions and influencing three main areas: (a) organizing the learning process and its didactic content; b) organization of educational work; c) ensuring the personal development of future officers of institutions. Accordingly, the

¹⁵ Musurmonova O. Developing a spiritual culture of students. – Tashkent: Fan, 1998. – 112 b.



selection of pedagogical conditions should ensure each of these areas and affect the effectiveness of the higher education system.

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