



## DEVELOPING STUDENTS' CIVIC LITERACY IN THE CONTEXT OF A MODERNIZING UZBEKISTAN

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19449595>

**Annotation:** This thesis provides a scientific analysis of the issues surrounding the development of students' civic literacy in the context of a modernising Uzbekistan. The content of civic literacy, its main components, and its importance for increasing the social activity of young people are discussed. Furthermore, the existing problems in this area within the higher education system have been identified, and scientific and practical recommendations have been developed to address them.

**Keywords:** civic literacy, student, legal consciousness, civil society, social activism, education system, youth policy.

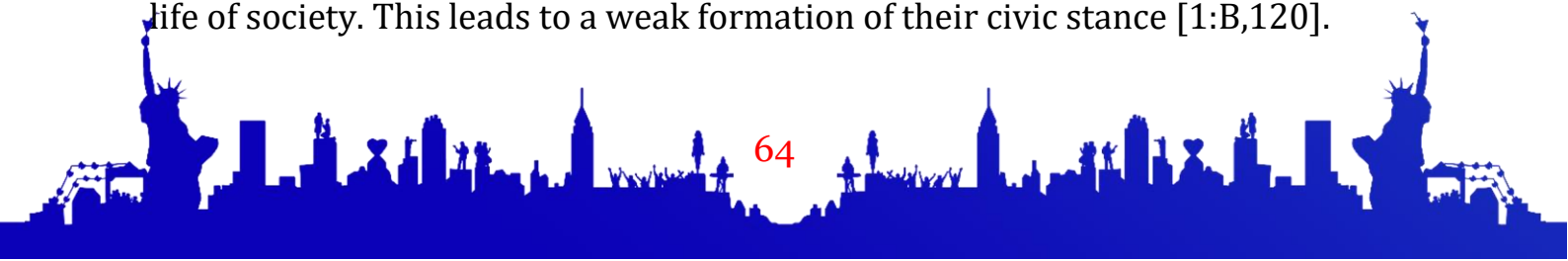
**Introduction.** The wide-ranging reforms currently being implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan are encompassing all spheres of society. In particular, the role of young people is growing in the process of forming a civil society, strengthening the rule of law, and developing democratic values. From this perspective, developing students' civic literacy is one of the important socio-pedagogical tasks.

Civic literacy is characterised by an individual's understanding of their rights and responsibilities, active participation in societal life, a sense of social responsibility, and adherence to democratic values. This concept includes not only theoretical knowledge but also practical skills [2:B,45].

**Main Part.** In the context of a modernising Uzbekistan, the development of students' civic literacy requires a systematic approach. This process is primarily implemented through the education system. The social and humanitarian sciences taught in higher education institutions play an important role in shaping young people's civic consciousness.

Nevertheless, a number of problems exist in practice. The first problem is the predominance of theoretical knowledge in the educational process. Students acquire civic and legal concepts, but opportunities to apply them in practice are limited. This leads to the incomplete formation of civic literacy [3:B,52].

The second problem is related to the low level of students' social activity. Some young people do not show sufficient interest in actively participating in the life of society. This leads to a weak formation of their civic stance [1:B,120].





The third problem is the insufficient use of modern pedagogical methods in the educational process. Traditional teaching methods do not fully serve to develop students' independent thinking. Modern education, however, requires interactive approaches.

The fourth problem is related to the influence of the digital information environment. Misinformation circulating on the internet can negatively affect the civic consciousness of young people. Therefore, it is necessary to develop students' media and information literacy [4:B,78].

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**Conclusion.** In conclusion, in the context of a modernising Uzbekistan, the development of students' civic literacy is a matter of both pressing and strategic importance. This process ensures the active participation of young people in society and serves to strengthen democratic values.

Research findings indicate that a comprehensive approach is necessary to address the existing problems in the process of developing civic literacy. Improving the education system, introducing innovative methods, increasing the social activity of young people, and developing digital literacy are of great importance in this regard.

Furthermore, the cooperation between the family, educational institutions and society plays a crucial role in fostering civic literacy. Through this collaboration, young people can be nurtured into conscious, responsible and active citizens. Overall, young people with a high level of civic literacy are the key to the country's sustainable development and the solid foundation of a civil society.

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