

Theoretical and practical issues of the formation of active citizenship among high school students

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Abstract

The formation of an active civic position is aimed at enriching the spiritual world of the individual (high school students in our study), targeting them to high social goals and moral improvement, raising their awareness, political and moral culture. A citizen of Azerbaijan is a historic achievement of an independent and sovereign Republic of Azerbaijan. He grew up in the struggle for independence and was motivated by wars against the enemy.

The concept of "citizenship" is closely related to the concepts of "citizen" and "citizenship". The article focuses on these issues, and then outlines theoretical and practical issues related to the formation of active citizenship among high school students.

Keywords: high school student, citizen, citizenship, position, active citizenship, formation of an active citizenship, right of citizenship

The formation of an active civic position is aimed at enriching the spiritual world of the individual (high school students in our study), targeting them to high social goals and moral improvement, raising their awareness, political and moral culture. A citizen of Azerbaijan is a historic achievement of an independent and sovereign Republic of Azerbaijan. He grew up in the struggle for independence and was motivated by wars against the enemy.

The concept of "citizenship" is closely related to the concepts of "citizen" and "citizenship".

The term "citizen" in the explanatory dictionary of the Azerbaijani language is specified as follows: 1. A person who is a member of a certain state population and is responsible for fulfilling all the requirements established by the laws of his country. 2. The old man, a man "(1, p. 482)

The meaning of the concept of "citizenship" in the ... dictionary is as follows: "1. The fact that a person is a citizen of a certain country; legal status of a citizen. 2. The truth and characteristics of a true citizen "(1, p. 483)

At the same time, the meaning of the phrase "civil rights" is also being clarified. Please note: "civil rights" are the ordinary rights of every citizen.

Citizenship in Russian and Bulgarian - citizenship, English - citizenship, Turkish - citizenship, Belarusian grammar, Polish in Spanish, ciudadanía in Spanish, Staatsbürgerschaft, Polish - French citoyenneté, Croatian - građanstvo, Estonian - Codacarius, Albanian - gyt Indonesian - kewarganegaraan, Icelandic ríkisfang, Kazakh - Macedonian, Portuguese - colloquial.

According to lawyer L. Abdullaev, “citizenship refers to a permanent political legal relationship between a person and the state, which is reflected in their mutual rights and obligations. One of the main and important tasks of the state is to protect the constitutional rights and duties of a person provided for by the Constitution. Citizenship plays an important role in this area. Citizenship refers to the person’s legal affiliation with the relevant state, that is, to the recognition of the person as a full-fledged subject of constitutional legal relations by the state not only in his country, but also abroad. (2).

A. M. Knyazev in the civil development of man distinguishes three main stages:

“1) the first stage is the development of the cognitive functions of the individual, allowing one to gain knowledge and form ideas about the features of life in civil society and the state;

2) the second stage - the formation of a system of relations of the individual to himself as an individual, to himself as a citizen, to civil society and the state, to civil rights and obligations;

3) the third stage is the manifestation by a person of civic qualities as a stable mental education necessary for successful adaptation and personal growth”(3).

The dissertation speaks about the position of citizenship. But what does the position itself mean? Again, refer to the “Explanatory Dictionary of the Azerbaijani Language”: Position - 1. Location, region // Where something happened and where it happened. 2. The place, role, status of any person in society, public life. Position - position, importance, gaining prestige // rank, rank 3. Military zone, battlefield, front”(4, p. 392).

Position in English, Russian and Bulgarian - Position, Turkish - Position, Czech - Positive, Indonesian - Poster, Italian - Positive, Luxembourg - Positive, German - position, in Polish - pozycja, Romanian - poziție, Uzbek - holati, position in French, posice in Czech, Positional in Estonian.

A schoolgirl named I.Mary describes this incident in her letter to the Values newspaper: “Once, when we returned from class, we got on a bus. The tablet caught my eye. On the board it says: “No smoking.” To whom was the table addressed? If he was a driver, why did he smoke? Passengers were unhappy with the situation on the bus. One of the passengers approached the driver and said: “Stop smoking.” The driver was confused. He did not know how his music sounds, or quit smoking in his hand. The passenger repeated the request again. Meanwhile, the driver turned off the music. The passenger shouted:

“Turn off the cigarettes as well.”

The driver extinguished a cigarette. After that, the passengers were relaxed.

Everyone, especially responsible for human life, should be more careful and responsible. The presence and display of the correct time are important characteristics of a person (5).

Student groups play a special role in the formation and development of morality. Student groups are a decisive step in the system of interpersonal relations. Everyone lives the most active, conscious part of his life in one or another collective or collective. Similarly, students (students) spend active and conscious moments of their lives in student groups. What is the psychological and spiritual atmosphere in these collections, including the student body? The importance of this is very important. After all, this team will have a high moral personality.

The formation of active citizenship depends on how well the process of training and education in secondary schools is organized. Naturally, it is advisable to organize this work scientifically. It is important to create a working system that can be effective in educating a new type of moral personality. The formation of active citizenship is one of the important tasks of moral education. Spiritual education as a holistic, integral process is gradually becoming more and more scientific.

The fulfillment of educational tasks requires a clear understanding of the theoretical and practical issues of spiritual education. Here, one or another component of social consciousness is somehow determined by the characteristics of the “good” category, which is its main category. One of the most important moral qualities of a person is the education of purposeful virtue, which can be considered a feature of spiritual culture, based on the specifics of moral consciousness. In the context of new pedagogical thinking, the criterion of his virtue is determined by the creative search for a personality of a new type, its independence, initiative and social activity.

One of the important functions of this process is the organization of active citizenship. The spoken word function includes planning, monitoring, tuning, and so on. are closely related to other functions, such as At the same time, the effectiveness of moral education largely depends on the successful achievement of its goals and objectives and is supported by appropriate forms of organization.

Comprehensive and harmonious development of the personality of a high school student can be regarded as an objective requirement in the context of new pedagogical thinking. As the Republic of Azerbaijan develops, strengthens and takes its place among the countries of the world, its material and spiritual resources are enriched, and the need for the comprehensive and harmonious development of its citizens grows. At present, the objective requirement of a comprehensive and harmonious development of a citizen's personality is in the center of attention of the country's material and technical base, improving interpersonal relations, strengthening and developing a way of life, and the legality of educating a new type of person.

One of the most important aspects of the citizenship of Azerbaijani society is moral integrity, high moral duty and responsibility to society. An important quality for an ethical person is active citizenship. An active citizenship should be considered as an integral sign of the quality of a person, including a high school student. All this also includes the basic behavioral motives, ideals and goals of society.

Moral principles embodied in the behavior of perceived and high school students mobilize them, helping them to be honest, honest, honest, sincere, objective, principled, serious, demanding and build their interpersonal relationships. Such a position, of course, enriches life with a deeper social meaning and makes it valuable for serving the ideals of Azerbaijan.

Azerbaijani morality is closely intertwined with public and personal interests. This helps a person to become an active citizen in the development of our country and in the struggle for the welfare of the people.

Active citizenship requires a high level of awareness, endless love for the Motherland and its protection, devotion to the nation, determination, wealth of will, determination and responsibility. An active civic position is aimed at enriching your inner world with existing spiritual wealth and preparing the younger generation for life. Pupils should ask themselves not only "who should they be?", But also "how to be human"?

The effectiveness of active citizenship in high school students is largely due to the personal qualities of a teacher working in this field, his ability to be an example for students and influential in their eyes.

The ability to understand the essence of moral problems from the point of view of an active citizen is a criterion for determining specific tasks for oneself. Every high school student, including high school student, must take care of his spiritual health. Caring for moral health leads to actions that interfere with good education and upbringing, a normal lifestyle and normal activities, non-compliance with social and legal norms, living standards and public interest. It is no coincidence that the problem of morality plays an important role in the activities of law enforcement agencies along with educational institutions, families, and representatives of public and public organizations.

Therefore, it is necessary that everyone, everyone, including high school students, have a high level of morality. It is a fact that one or another behavior contrary to society is the result of a deviation from generally accepted community norms, legal norms and moral principles.

It is important to timely identify and respond to emerging social conflicts, as well as to identify and prevent sources of adverse effects and conditions that contribute to these impacts. One of the main goals of prevention is to provide an active and targeted impact on specific microsocial groups, as well as conducting individual work with carriers of moral and conflicting views of the community. The purpose of this individual education is to give the student, youth, the legislator the right direction and instill in him a sense of respect for the law, the law, law enforcement agencies and their representatives. There should be a well-founded and justified microfinance system for the formation of active citizenship, ethical education and public prevention. Then you need to work for your family, school, school district, etc. Define the goals and objectives facing them, and ensure their activities.

Our morality and our morality are becoming more and more rich and rich. The word "spirituality" attracts the attention of society as a rule, which defines the behavior and behavior necessary for a person, as well as moral and spiritual qualities. The demonstration

and exposure of one's own spiritual strength and spiritual qualities of each person becomes a necessity.

Efforts at school with high school students can be focused on three areas: improving the effectiveness of parenting; creating incentives to achieve the goal; increase personal and collective responsibility and responsibility.

An important issue, such as the formation of active citizenship, is the dialectic of complex interactions between society and identity, reflecting the nature of the demands that people make in relation to each other and society. An indicator of active citizenship can be the degree to which every citizen has a sense of responsibility to the state, society and the interests of the people. All this also creates a reliable basis for the development of democracy in the country and for real freedom of the individual.

Along with all this, each person, a schoolboy and an older student can independently improve their knowledge, acquire vital skills, avoid the flow of information, compare their behavior, attitude, behavior, actions and actions with general norms, personal interests. It is necessary to create an attempt and the ability to live and work with the pursuit of excellence. The bottom line is to cultivate a civic position, lifestyle and inner belief that anyone can see the social consequences of their work, the learning activities of high school students, their behavior, their actions and their actions, their spirituality, their views and actions. In addition to falling, it also helps eliminate some of the negative antipodes that we experience at the same time. In the centuries-old spiritual practice of our people there are a number of advantages for the younger generation. We must benefit from their training.

Moral behavior is an indicator of the competence of a high school student in ordinary conditions and the formation of an active civic position. In this case, the moral stability of schoolchildren and the constant behavior that stems from his / her understanding of their personal and social duty and responsibility towards society are important. The student's moral stability and advanced duty awareness reflect the internal structure of the school's active citizenship and allow for unity of speech and action.

In order for a high school student to be morally active, it is not enough just to realize and accept moral standards. In fact, moral consciousness must be reinforced by the needs of the student. Otherwise, this consciousness will remain a passive consciousness. Knowledge of moral standards - an active trend, the replacement of "understandable motives" with "realistic motives" - is an important condition for the high level of ideological, political and intellectual development of the student.

Moral need should also be in the spotlight. When moral demand is high, the moral component of the behavioral state becomes stronger. The moral activism characterizing citizenship is seen as a moral imperative that has settled in society. The degree to which a person's creativity and self-expression depends on how closely related his or her professional and moral principles.

The spiritual activity of a high school student is an organic unity with such components as self-awareness, creative activity, awareness and conviction. The process of acquiring moral ideals and examples and establishing a stable moral position is interconnected and

conditioned. V.A. According to Zudnovsky, there is a correlation between the degree of assimilation of moral ideals of a person and the stability of moral qualities (6).

Studies, observations and surveys, as well as analysis of available literature show that, regardless of the influence of external circumstances, this is a characteristic of perseverance, principle, independence for people who are mentally mature and based on their own ideals. Therefore, the stability of the moral quality of a high school student is one of the main indicators of the effectiveness of spiritual culture - its moral reliability in everyday situations.

The education of an active civic position in a person, including among high school students, should not be regarded simply as a task for pedagogical science, as a mechanical set of specific ethical measures. This is possible when the entire context of the student's spiritual life and practical activity is enriched by the content of morality, when the moral component in itself becomes an object of public life.

Purposefulness, continuity, consistency and systematic expectation in the organization of educational effects. Moreover, in their absence it is impossible to ensure the implementation of methods of educational influence, unless the principles of education are used properly and are not ignored by moral standards. The existence of moral standards is an important political task. This task provides for the creation of an active citizenship system for high school students in such a way that the participation of the school in various forms of social activity contributes to its moral development and the development of an active citizenship position in other areas of student activity.

The position of active citizenship can be considered as a willingness to act in a spiritually conscious and well-intentioned manner in any social activity.

Psychology also plays an important role in increasing the efficiency of work on the formation of active citizenship. It is a fact that it is impossible to create an effective system for the formation of active citizenship without knowing the main stages, conditions and mechanisms of psychological development of schoolchildren, including high school students.

The depth and perspective of a holistic approach to the process of raising active citizenship through a systematic study of the mechanisms of formation of spiritual consciousness and spiritual thinking, spiritual and behavioral practices of a high school student, as well as the goals of moral education.

The task of creating active citizenship is to establish the activity of the subject in such a way as to ensure the personal value of the spiritual value of society, and on this basis the student's personality is formed. Determining the means to achieve an active civic position depends not only on the student's perception of the moral qualities that he or she deserves for society and the people around him, in other words, on his ideal, but also on the characteristics of the educational object, its biopsychological, social and general moral values . as well as objective educational opportunities - opportunities in the social conditions of life of objects. An active citizenship of a person, including a senior student, is considered to be formed only when he or she must show this quality. In other words, it should be noted that the prevailing moral attitudes, attitudes and behavior, brought up in the relevant circumstances of their lives, are transmitted untimely circumstances. Spiritual education is not only the use of rules

of conduct, but also the upbringing of an entire personality. The moral character of a student is reflected in all his actions, interpersonal relationships, speech, communication, behavior and relationships.

Therefore, the theory and practice of forming active citizenship are directly related to the necessary and real alternatives and should be related to the near and distant future of the development of student identity. Work on the formation of an active civic position should be focused on the quality, self-improvement and the ability of a high school student to focus on the future.

Professor A.S. Bayramov wrote: "What is the purpose of man, what are his stereotypes and habits, what are their positive trends, ideals and aspirations? It is difficult to achieve the effectiveness of educational activities without taking into account such factors. From this point of view, the critical attitude of each person to his personality is of great importance for moral improvement. For this, he must be able to adequately understand and evaluate himself "(7).

The professor further notes: "Self-esteem reflects the subject's view of himself, thereby creating his own identity project, which is necessary both for his behavior and for the formation of high moral qualities. It is important to know their motives for a correct understanding of the behavior and actions of the individual. Obviously, the same action can have different meanings, depending on the motives behind it and the goals that the individual has. ... Spirituality is a real way to treat another person and himself, and not just the mind. This is manifested in real actions "(7).

IP Pavlov, by chance, did not say that a person "represents a system of self-regulation, self-help, self-renewal, and even perfection" (8, 188).

No. 18, 54, 82, 152 and 240 of the capital of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which participate in the experiment to achieve the effectiveness of an active citizenship; They also benefited from the following educational methods, including spiritual education in schools No. 25, 39, and 44 in Ganja:

1. Methods affecting intelligence, intelligence or cognition (or "methods of persuasion");
2. Methods (or "ignition methods") that organize activities and regulate moral behavior;
3. Methods (or "Encouragement and punishment") to stimulate students' feelings and attitudes, their activities and behavior;
4. The method of control, self-control and self-esteem (or control educational work and analysis of its effectiveness);
5. A personal example of a teacher.

It is important to periodically check how educated civic participation is shaped. For this purpose, monitoring and evaluation, pedagogical expertise, pedagogical and psychological diagnostics can be used.

T.A. Miroshina təhsilalanlarda formation of civic position aşağıdakı indicator lərini diqqət mərkəzinə gətirir: "1) the presence of the ability to comment, analyze and interpret socio-political events; the availability of skills to carry out social activities; manifestation of activity in the public life of the university, city, region, country; the presence of initiative in

organizing various matters; desire to participate in the activities of public self-government, political events, civil actions (activity criterion);

2) a positive attitude towards future professional activities; a positive attitude towards the fulfillment of civic duty; manifestation of intolerance to immoral actions and deeds; satisfaction from participation in socially significant activities (emogonal criterion);

3) the manifestation of strong-willed efforts when choosing civic behavior in accordance with moral standards; the ability to subordinate personal interests to collective ones; compliance with the rules and norms of behavior existing in society; desire for self-education; the ability to self-mobilize one's own forces; the presence of exactingness towards oneself and others (volitional criterion) ”(9).

High school students were asked the following questions to learn about the degree of their active citizenship and how they acquired skills and knowledge:

1. What can you say about the history of the concept of citizenship?
2. What do you understand when you talk about the concept of citizenship in Azerbaijan?
3. Can a citizen of Azerbaijan be deprived of citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan?
4. Who is a citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan in accordance with the Constitution of the country - the Constitution?
5. What are the principles of citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan?
6. Do you have citizenship? How do you understand that?
7. What are the four main reasons for acquiring citizenship in the Citizenship Act?
8. What law was adopted regarding the citizenship of Azerbaijan?
9. In accordance with article V of the Law on Citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which persons are citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan?
10. What does the principle of uniform citizenship mean?
11. Why do small powers not recognize dual citizenship?
12. What does the principle of equal citizenship mean?
13. What is the principle of custody of the Republic of Azerbaijan for citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan residing outside the Republic of Azerbaijan?
14. In accordance with the "Law on Citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan", how is the citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan formed?
15. How can I obtain citizenship?

He level of responses received is expressed in the table below.

Table

Series No.	Issues of interest to us	Levels								
		high (in person)		middle (in person)		low (in person)				
		x	cont	ex	cont	x	cont			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	What can you say about the history of the notion of citizenship?	79	58	1	3	4	3	11
2	What do you understand when you say the concept of citizenship in Azerbaijan?	75	64	33	4	3	5	14
3	Can a citizen of Azerbaijan be deprived of citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan?	71	1	6	36	4	3	7
4	Who is the citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan in accordance with the Constitution of the country - the Constitution?	77	63	33	36	3	3	13
5	What are the principles of citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan?	4	61	37	31	2	2	20
6	Do you owe your citizenship? How do you understand that?	81	72	31	31	1	1	9
7	What are the four main reasons for acquiring citizenship in the Citizenship Law?	72	60	8	40	3	3	12
8	What law was adopted regarding Azerbaijani citizenship?	2	74	31	31	-	-	7
9	According to Article V of the Law on Citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan, which persons are citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan?	84	73	27	28	2	2	11
10.	What does a single citizenship principle mean?	80	71	2	26	1	1	15
11.	Why do small powers not recognize dual citizenship?	7	69	30	30	6	6	13
12.	What does the principle of equal citizenship mean?	82	72	31	1	3	-	9
13.	What is the guardianship principle of the Republic of Azerbaijan for citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan living outside the Republic of Azerbaijan?	3	61	32	7	3	8	4
14.	According to the "Law on Citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan", how is the citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan formed?	83	0	7	0	4	2	8
15.	What is a way to acquire citizenship?			7		3		1

5.		85	2	26	0	2	0
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Note: 113 students from experimental classes and 112 students from control classes participated in the survey.

The table gives a clear idea of the indicators of the experimental and control classes. Consider:

The first question (“What can you say about the history of the concept of citizenship?”). 79 students of the experimental class - salvation; 31 people - partially retaining answers; 3 people find it difficult to answer the question. 58 students from control classes received a complete answer to the question, 43 were incomplete, and 11 did not answer properly. ,

The correct answer: the concept of citizenship was first introduced in ancient Athens and Rome. Citizenship in Athens and Rome was a matter of freedom. In the Middle Ages, the concept of citizenship was naturally replaced. On the eve of the bourgeois revolutions, they nevertheless used the concept of citizenship. Legal relations between the state and the citizen are permanent. Foreigners and stateless persons have only temporary legal relations. The state protects both foreigners and citizens. Citizens have political connections with the state. But there are no aliens. Its citizens differ from foreigners because of its political affiliation with the state. In the political sphere, the rights of foreigners are limited.

Let's answer the third question (“Can a citizen of Azerbaijan be deprived of citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan?”):

In experimental classes: correct answers - 71 people; partially responded by saving: 36 people; difficulty answering: 6 people.

In control classes: -61 people answered correctly; partially responded by saving: 34 people; no saving answer: 17 people.

Correct answer: - Article 53 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan in connection with the guarantee of the right to citizenship states that in no case shall a citizen of Azerbaijan be deprived of the citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan; ,

The answer to the fourth question “Who is a citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan under the Constitution - the Constitution of our country” was as follows:

In the experimental classes: 77 people answered correctly; partially responded by saving: 33 people; difficulty in answering: 3 people.

In control classes: 63 people answered correctly; partially responded by saving: 36 people; Not happy: 13 people.

Correct answer. Article 52 of our Constitution and article 1 of the Law on Citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated September 30, 1998 read: ”.

Answers to the question “What are the principles of citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan?” There were the following:

In experimental classes: correct answers - 74 people; partially responded by saving: 37 people; Difficult to answer: 2 people.

In control classes: -61 people answered correctly; partially responded by saving: 31 people; no saving answer: 20 people.

Correct answer. The principles of citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan are as follows:

"5.1. Independent definition of citizenship. People themselves determine their citizenship. This or that person can renounce citizenship at any time.

5.2. The principle of single citizenship.

5.3. The principle of equal citizenship.

5.4. The principle of inadmissibility of deprivation of citizenship

5.5. The principle of inadmissibility of the expulsion or extradition of citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan to a foreign state.

5.6. The principle of patronage of the Azerbaijan Republic to citizens of the Azerbaijan Republic living outside the Azerbaijan Republic.

5.7. The principle of preservation of citizenship.

5.8. The principle of promoting international standards of citizenship.

Answers to the 8th question "What is the law on citizenship of Azerbaijan?"

In experimental classes: correct answers - 82 people; partially responded by saving: 31 people; Difficult to answer: 0 people.

In control classes: correct answers - 74 people; partially responded by saving: 31 people; not responding: 7 people.

Correct answer: Law on Citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan. "

The answer to question 11 "Why do small states not recognize dual citizenship?" Was as follows:

In the experimental classes: 77 people answered correctly; partially responded by saving: 30 people; Difficult to answer: 6 people.

In control classes: correctly answered - 69 people; partially responded by saving: 30 people; not responding: 13 people.

The correct answer is because these countries are concerned that dual citizenship will allow the great powers to intervene in their internal affairs.

Question 13 ("What does the principle of patronage of the Azerbaijan Republic mean for citizens of the Azerbaijan Republic residing outside the Republic of Azerbaijan?"), Is given below:

In experimental classes: correct answers - 73 people; partially responded by saving: 32 people; Difficult to answer: 8 people.

In control classes: 61 people answered correctly; partially responded by saving: 37 people; not responding: 14 people.

Correct answer. The principle we are talking about is actually partially formal. Only large and superpowers can fulfill the principle of patronage. Smaller states, in fact, are deprived of the opportunity to take care of the citizens of large and influential states.

The 15th question ("How to obtain citizenship?") Is given below:

In experimental classes: correct answers - 85 people; partially responded by saving: 26 people; Difficult to answer: 2 people.

In control classes: correct answers - 72 people; partially responded by saving: 30 people; not responding: 10 people.

The correct answer is: - Ways to acquire citizenship include:

1. Branch (obtaining citizenship).

Here are two basic principles:

1.1. ius sanguinis - the right to blood;

1.2. ius soli - land law.

The son of Jesus was inherited from Roman law. In European countries, this principle is fundamental. In this case, citizenship is associated with the origin of the person. That is, this or that person is a citizen of the state of origin. In the Republic of Azerbaijan, the ius case is founded. According to article 52 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, a citizen is a citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan. At the same time, the constitution states that leftists are a means of acquiring citizenship.

2. Naturalization (obtaining citizenship by personal petition). This rule is a bit more complicated. There are various conditions under which a person can obtain citizenship of the s

- have lived in Azerbaijan for at least 5 years;
- provide a certificate of knowledge of the language;
- There must be a person in the interests of the Azerbaijani state.

3. Optimization (selection of one of the emerging dual citizenship).

4. Transfer (determination of the nationality of the population living in the territory when changing territories, in other words, from one state to another).

5. Restoration of citizenship - reintegration. If this or that person for any reason has lost his citizenship and intends to restore it, citizenship is restored. Naturalization is the acquisition of new citizenship, and reintegration is the restoration of lost citizens.

Other indicators are also available in table 2-4.

“Do you have citizenship? How do you understand that? Students in grade X-XI contacted a question (question 6):

- Citizenship is associated primarily with the land and homeland where people live. Homeland debt is a civic duty. A real person, a real citizen should live and set an example for others. Those who know their duty for citizenship well, win the struggle for life and after death achieve immortality and immortality.

A true citizen is that he fights for the freedom and independence of his homeland and dies if necessary.

Answer to question 7 (“What are the four grounds for acquiring citizenship defined in the Citizenship Law?”) Were:

- The Citizenship Law establishes four grounds for acquiring citizenship. Consider:
 - 7.1. Born in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan or from a citizen of Azerbaijan;
 - 7.2. Admission to the Republic of Citizenship;
 - 7.3. If there are grounds stipulated by international treaties;

7.4. If there are grounds provided for in the citizenship law.

Answer to question 9, entitled “Who is considered a citizen of the Republic of Azerbaijan in accordance with Section V of the Law on Citizenship of the Republic of Azerbaijan”: “9.1. Citizens who were registered in our republic before the law came into force;

9.2. Stateless persons before January 1, 1992 But one condition must be met. These persons must apply for citizenship of the Azerbaijan Republic within one year from the date of entry into force of the law.

9.3. Refugees living in Azerbaijan from 1988 to 1992;

9.4. Persons who have obtained citizenship under the same law.

Students answered the question “What does the principle of uniform citizenship mean?” (Question 10) as follows:

- The indicated principle is that the Republic of Azerbaijan does not recognize its civil obligations to other states and recognizes the right of other countries to obtain citizenship.

12th question (“What does the principle of equal citizenship mean?”) Because “the essence of the principle of equal citizenship is that all citizens are equal, regardless of the method of obtaining citizenship and the time it was acquired”; According to question 14 (“How are citizens of the Azerbaijan Republic established by the Law on Citizenship of the Azerbaijan Republic”), citizenship of the Azerbaijan Republic is formed according to the following rules: upon obtaining citizenship; in cases stipulated by international treaties.”

The answers are correct.

As you can see, systematic, focused work with teachers of the experimental classes yielded results, and the result significantly increased compared to teachers in the control classes.

Students from the experimental classes were able to clarify these issues at the appropriate level, since they received the necessary information on issues that are important for the formation of an active partner position in the classroom and in extracurricular activities.

As can be seen from the experiment, our hypothesis turned out to be true, the level of formation of active citizenship among students in experimental classes has developed. Purposeful, systematic and continuous work helps students develop an active citizenship.

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