

LEGAL EDUCATION IN A PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY: SOME PROBLEMS OF TEACHING LEGAL DISCIPLINES

Saidalihojaeva Nilufar Fakhritdinovna*

*Associate Professor,
Department of Pedagogical Sciences,
Doctor Of Philosophy (Phd),
TSPU, UZBEKISTAN
Email id: nilufar1212@mail.ru

DOI:10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00299.3

ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the reforms carried out in the education system of our country in recent years, the way to solve them. As well as systematic work on the legal education of young people and the training of teachers of jurists.

KEYWORDS: *Legal Education, Students, Science, Pedagogical Tasks, Legal Knowledge.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, as our country is in a new phase of creative reforms and democratic transformation. A new stage in the development of science, education and upbringing has begun, it is planned to create a humane State, develop a free civil society, improve the national economy and introduce a just social policy. Human capital is formed. Head of State Sh.Mirziyoyev says that the new Uzbekistan is a State which, strictly following the universally recognized norms and principles of democracy, human rights and freedoms, will develop on the basis of the principles of friendly cooperation with the world community, the ultimate goal of which is to create a free, Prosperous and prosperous life for the Uzbek people»[1].

In addition, systematic human rights work has been carried out. The initial component of the content of legal education is legal knowledge, information on the subject content of legal validity. The nature of this information often depends on the theoretical positions taken by the reporting party. As you know, only on the issue of the origin of the state and law there are several theories - theological, conventional, psychological, etc. The diversity of legal knowledge creates the conditions to distinguish their different types. This is a general theoretical legal knowledge, based on: the law, legal norms as a system of abstract legal categories, knowledge of methods of activity in the legal sphere, knowledge of legal validity, gained empirically, evaluative legal knowledge, legal training.

The basis of legal education is the idea of full participation of students in the solution of socially significant tasks at the present stage of development of the state. In the process of legal education, students should form a certain civic ideal, serving as an indicator of the relationship of the individual to society. One of the most important tasks of legal education is the formation of a legal culture and positive legal awareness among students. Bearing in mind that the teaching of legal disciplines should focus on the positive aspects, the need to treat the law as an important

condition and mechanism for the realization of social justice, the means of protecting individual and public rights and freedoms.

Legal education provides the basis for the sustainable development and functioning of the State, society, the family and individual citizens, and it is legal education that plays a significant role in the process of consolidating society and in preserving the unified social and cultural space of the country. In overcoming many conflicts, legal education largely depends on creating a model for the future of society, for which intercultural animosity will be the exception rather than the norm of everyday life, it is a society in which the social gap between people is bridged, preventing the manifestation of their abilities for the development of the State and society. Legal education promotes tolerance, respect for others and a high legal culture. It encourages people to follow the law not out of fear of being punished, but out of the knowledge that such behaviour is the norm of public life.

Social equity was necessary to ensure that all citizens, not just law students, received legal education, but it was also important to adopt an individualized approach, taking into account the specific characteristics of the student. It is also necessary to expand the teaching of the legal cycle at the level of general education schools, beyond social studies. For the formation of citizenship, patriotism, and a high legal culture, this is not enough, and therefore, the state should intensify efforts to form these qualities among the younger generation, that will shape public policy in the future. [2]

Legal knowledge is not a guarantee of lawful behavior of the entity possessing them, but without legal education the problems of preventing delinquency among young people, creating conditions for their successful socialization cannot be solved, Realization of the constitutional rights to high-quality education, ensuring the formation of a competitive, legally competent individual. The law has a special place in the humanitarian education of schoolchildren. Being both a field of science and a field of practice, the law provides unique opportunities to solve modern pedagogical problems, allows not only to acquire legal knowledge, But also to develop special abilities and practical skills of action in the social sphere. The uniqueness of the law as a specific form of social consciousness and social practice also makes it possible for legal courses to have a significant educational potential in schools. At the same time, the extremely unfavorable social conditions and factors prevailing during the transition period have contributed to the active destruction of the mechanisms established in the past for the upbringing of the younger generation, the formation of a positive attitude towards the Constitution and other legal acts, establishing social norms [3]

The training of teachers of law has been an independent field of education, which has a strong impact on the foundations of the legal system throughout the country, and also shows the degree to which the state of legal education is of high importance in relation to the functioning of the entire legal system. Legal education should include:

1. a certain level of scientific knowledge about the law, about the legal norms in force in society, the procedure for their application, the obligations of citizens and the degree of responsibility, the system of rights and freedoms of citizens and ways of their realization;

2. Socially beneficial behaviour of the individual, which manifests itself in the realization of the rights and freedoms of citizens, the protection of fundamental rights and from violations, the ability to act competently from a legal point of view in various life situations

3. Focus on the social value of the right, the development of respect for the right, compliance with the law, negative reactions to violations of the rule of law, the practical application of legal knowledge to address specific life situations, the perception of legal prescriptions, Ability and willingness to do so when necessary. [4]

Legal education should be aimed at systematically informing the public, as well as pupils in general education schools, of all possible changes in the State's legislative framework, and, in addition, in the training of legal professionals, it leads to the idea that That their future activities should be based on the teaching of human rights and freedoms in general education institutions, as well as on the protection of the human being from violations of their rights, which will be an essential element in the development of a legal culture for the entire population.

Thus, a modern graduate of the University of the Pedagogue of Law should not just have some legal knowledge, but also be ready to apply them in the relevant field. In other words, when assessing the work of the university the main indicator is the graduate himself, the degree of his demand in the labor market, the level of his residual knowledge, the degree of adaptation to modern market conditions and readiness to further improve the education received. The system of higher legal education should serve to accumulate and preserve its historical achievements and serve as a mechanism for improving legal knowledge and transmitting it to future generations of professional legal educators, since it is a direct source of professional legal awareness in the system of legal culture of society. In this regard, higher legal education serves as one of the main forms of reproduction of the legal culture of society and shows the level of quality of education in the State

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