

THE ROLE OF LEGAL EDUCATION IN THE FORMATION OF LEGAL ACTIVITY AND CULTURE

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This article discusses the role of legal education in the formation of legal activity and culture and the means of its implementation.

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At present, in our country there is a growing need for legal knowledge and consciousness, a legal culture, where a democratic legal state and a free civil society are being built. Strengthening the rule of law, increasing the socio-political activity of the individual, raising the legal awareness of the population becomes the most important task.

The growth of legal culture is the basis for ensuring individual freedom, security, human rights in society, ensuring its legal protection and social activity. As our President said: "We recognize the rights of the people, count on their own strengths and capabilities. We must educate free, comprehensively developed people, independently approaching the events taking place around, and at the same time pursuing their personal interests in accordance with the interests of the country and the people¹."

It should be noted that this topical issue is developing in the reports of the President in various circles, including the Decree "On improving legal education, raising the level of legal culture, improving the system of training lawyers, improving public opinion polls."

In the words of the first President Islam Karimov, "raising the legal culture of our people should be raised to the level of state policy. At the heart of the word independence is the notion of having a great, great right. Independence means not only to feel free, to build one's own life, but also to have a great right to decide one's own life and death."²

The formation of the legal culture of young people in our society is carried out, first of all, through the system of legal education. This system includes the teaching of "Fundamentals of State and Law" and "Human Rights" in general education schools and universities, as well as a number of other organizational forms and means of advocacy and legal education through the media.

The speech of the first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the IX session of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on August 29, 1997 laid the foundation for the creation of a program for the

¹ Tadjixanov U, Saidov A. Huquqiy madaniyat nazariyasi. T.2.-T.:1998. -B. 195

² Karimova. O. Huquqiy tarbiya metodikasi.

upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation in Uzbekistan. On the basis of the views expressed in the speech, the Law on Education and the National Program of Personnel Training were adopted in the country.

While general education is a necessary basis for the development of society, legal education is the foundation of a democratic state governed by the rule of law. Because legal education and culture are an important guarantee for the free life of the people in any democratic country, a prosperous life, the realization of noble goals and intentions, the will of the will without any obstacles.

The main task of legal education is to provide students in all educational institutions with an in-depth study of our legislation, first of all, the Constitution and the formation of a spirit of respect for it. From this point of view, the importance of legal education is important today.

Only members of society who are well aware of their rights and responsibilities on the basis of legal education will consciously work in all spheres of social life, and their creative activity will be much higher.

Not only individuals but also the state is interested in a better understanding of the rights and duties of citizens. We must pay attention to one main thing in the formation of legal culture in young people. In other words, young people need to understand that they are directly interested in improving their legal culture.

Legal education is a continuous and purposeful activity of public institutions, public organizations and labor communities in raising the legal knowledge, legal culture and legal awareness of workers in the realization of their subjective rights and obligations, social values.

Legal education is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, followed by a one-sided tariff. Legal education is the process of influencing an individual only with an organized, systematic, clear goal, which forms legal consciousness, legal instructions, law-abiding behavioral skills and habits.³

Law scholar O. Karimova defines legal education as follows: legal education is an organization that is carried out on a regular basis, has a clear purpose and can affect an individual (group of individuals), creating in them the qualities of legal consciousness, legal knowledge, observance of laws.

Based on the above general definitions, the concept of legal education of student youth can be defined as follows. Legal education of young people is the organization of educational activities of higher education institutions aimed at analyzing the legal knowledge, legal awareness, legal culture of young professionals, to give them a better understanding of the subjective rights and responsibilities of young people, the essence of legal socio-humanitarian, as well as entrepreneurship, legal education understood.

The above decree was signed in order to study the role and significance of the Constitution of Uzbekistan in society, its meaning and essence, to educate and raise the legal awareness, thinking and culture of the younger generation.

In order to properly understand the complex approach to legal education, it is necessary to substantiate its general and specific aspects correctly and precisely. Bunda:

- The social significance of legal education;
- rules providing a comprehensive approach to legal education;
- Methods and forms of shaping legal culture and legal consciousness;
- It is necessary to pay special attention to the main facts of increasing the effectiveness of the legal education process.

³ Xalq so'zi. 2001 yil 5-yanvar

Depending on the level of legal culture are divided into 3 types: ordinary, scientific, professional⁴. From this, it is possible to determine to what extent they will be. A comprehensive approach to legal education does not mean a sudden attachment to everything and the field.

As for the concept of effectiveness in legal education, it can be justified on the basis of its social nature as follows. The effectiveness of legal education of young people means that young people acquire legal knowledge, their beliefs and guidelines in accordance with the requirements of society, using the available means of education effectively, in the optimal time and at the lowest moral, material and organizational costs.

Another important aspect of increasing the effectiveness of legal education is that the educator must be armed with the necessary amount of legal knowledge and have a method of forming legal awareness in young people, improving their legal culture.

Legal consciousness is made up of legal ideology and legal psychology. Legal ideology is a scientifically generalized system of views, concepts, ideas and opinions about various legal phenomena. Legal psychology is the emotional understanding of legal phenomena. If young people know the law, imagine it, but are passive in the implementation of legal instructions, it clearly shows that the legal consciousness is not fully formed.

Legal education includes:

- a) study the content of all rights and their instructions (intellectual side);
- b) the necessity of justice, fairness, equality for all, the formation of confidence in its use (the evaluation side of education);
- c) formation of legal activity in pupils, observance of legal norms, intolerance to offenses (volitional element).

Based on the above considerations, the following conclusion can be drawn. Given that the most effective method of teaching legal education in general education, vocational colleges and universities is the courses "Law", "Constitutional Law" and "Human Rights", it is advisable to increase the number of hours allocated to these courses and take into account specialization.

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⁴ O‘zbekistan Milliy ensiklopediyasi.-T.: Davlat ilmiy nashriyoti. 11-qism, 2005