



PRIORITY ISSUES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF LEGAL EDUCATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

This article analyzes legal education, its specific features, the concept of legal education, and the expected results of legal education.

Keywords: Law, learner, legal education, legal consciousness, legal culture.

Introduction

Over the years since the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence, a number of works have been carried out in all spheres of society, including in the field of education, especially in the legal education system, to ensure the rights and legitimate interests of the younger generation. Today, the issue of raising a spiritually and physically mature generation in our country is a crucial task for the development of the country on a national scale, and the large-scale and consistent measures being taken in this regard are highly appreciated by the world community. The fact that young people today make up more than 64 percent of the population of our country requires further strengthening of the legal framework aimed at protecting their legal rights and interests in various spheres of public life, primarily in the spiritual development of the younger generation and the enhancement of their legal awareness and legal culture, reviewing the current legislative system from the perspective of today's requirements, and implementing advanced norms of international law into our national legislation related to further improving the main priority areas of development of the legal education system.

Like all types of education, legal education has its own characteristics. Researcher R.Kh. Boymirzayeva defines legal education as follows: "Legal education is the development of legal knowledge in a person, the formation of the ability to master the laws well and fully comply with them"[1]. Legal scholar O.A. Karimova, based

on her many years of work experience in the field of legal education, emphasizes that legal pedagogy is an integral part of general pedagogy, and legal pedagogy consists of teaching and learning legal knowledge[2].

Indeed, legal education involves the acquisition of legal knowledge, the formation of practical skills and qualifications. This prepares the ground for young people to become fully developed legal persons. Legal education sets itself the goal of not only imparting knowledge, but also preventing violations, strengthening discipline, and raising legal awareness and legal culture.

MATERIAL AND RESEARCH METHODS

Legal education is understood as the formation of legal concepts and ideas as a result of imparting legal knowledge, as well as the raising of a person in the spirit of compliance with legal rules, thereby improving his legal awareness and culture.

On this basis, legal education and legal upbringing can be defined separately

Legal education is the process of acquiring legal knowledge, forming legal skills and competence. In addition, legal education develops and educates young people intellectually. As a result of legal education, a systematic and consistent impact is achieved on the legal consciousness, emotions, and will of young people. Legal education is the process of providing and receiving legal information in a certain order.

Legal education is the training of young people to apply the knowledge they have acquired in practice. Legal education cannot be achieved without legal education.

The purpose of legal education is to provide legal education to individuals based on the practical application of their knowledge. This activity involves a certain process.

The national heritage of the Uzbek people in the field of education covers a long historical period. Our ancestors have long paid great attention to the upbringing of the younger generation in faith. In the course of its historical development, humanity identifies objective laws in the educational process to satisfy its need for legal education and, on this basis, creates the content of education.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Education began and developed with the emergence of human society. As soon as a child is born, he gets acquainted with the environment through the care of his



parents. With the beginning of his life, he acquires production experience and skills, in this process he develops mental and physical maturity, cultural, moral and aesthetic views. People who take it upon themselves to educate a person appear, and educational goals are gradually formed, as well as the social qualities of people are determined.

Imam al-Bukhari, in his views on education, especially legal education, calls for being truthful and keeping promises, and points out three signs of a hypocrite: lying, breaking promises, and betraying trust. He wants the family environment to be stable, peaceful, and for family members to be healthy, well-fed, and respectful of each other. In his teachings, he pays special attention to the ways and methods of acquiring knowledge and teaching it.

It is worth noting that the consistent reforms in our country to ensure the rule of law, reliably protect human rights and interests, and gradually democratize and liberalize the judicial system are also recognized by the international community. Indeed, this is clearly evidenced by the fact that in the annual report of the independent international organization "The World Justice Project", which published the next index of the rule of law worldwide, Uzbekistan was included in the top five countries that successfully ensure law and order and security.

Improving the quality of legal education, improving the system of retraining and advanced training of lawyers is becoming one of the urgent issues all over the world. After all, ensuring the rule of law in society is the responsibility of representatives of this field. And for this, they must not only acquire the necessary knowledge, but also be able to apply this knowledge in practice. In this sense, legal education requires an inextricable link with practice. A radical change in the practical aspects of the legal education system is associated with legal capacity as a set of legal knowledge, legal beliefs and consistent practical activity.

The concept of "legal education" occupies a special place among the categories of legal science. Legal education allows a person to evaluate his own and others' actions, independently apply the acquired legal knowledge in practical activities in accordance with the law and other regulatory legal documents, carry out legal actions, and develop the skills of a firm and uncompromising attitude towards any violation of the law.

CONCLUSIONS

The legal education system, its content, goals and objectives, and principles constitute the theory of legal education and play an important role in the formation of legal consciousness. From this perspective, enriching the theory of legal education by clarifying the content and definitions of the following concepts is of great theoretical and practical importance:

legal education - a system of practical actions and activities aimed at the formation of legal consciousness and culture, implemented in various forms;

- legal education - a systematic, planned and goal-oriented process of theoretical and practical activity aimed at the formation of legal knowledge and skills that are used and necessary to be acquired in life and practical activities;

- legal education system - a system that serves the gradual formation of legal knowledge and skills that are used and necessary to be acquired in life and practical activities and includes interconnected stages of legal education;

Based on the above, we recommend revising the list of basic legal subjects that are mandatory for all legal academic lyceums, as well as introducing a modern form of "case-study" into the legal education process of students using a modular system of education, specializing in the in-depth acquisition of legal knowledge and practical skills, and organizing a test on the subject of "Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan", which is an important factor in the formation of a person's legal consciousness, in order to admit applicants to legal and non-legal educational institutions and improve the legal education system;

It would be advisable to organize retraining of "lawyer-pedagogue" specialists under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan or the State Legal Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and to organize centralized advanced training to improve the professional and qualified legal awareness of lawyer-pedagogues.

In conclusion, there is no doubt that the reforms and changes being implemented in the field of education and science today serve as a solid foundation for the formation of a young generation, the future of our country, and a society with high intellectual potential. In addition, the time itself requires the formation of skills for future legal professionals such as thorough knowledge of laws, their practical application, the ability to write procedural documents, analyze problematic legal



issues, participate in court proceedings, express one's opinion in writing and orally, work on a computer, and fluently work in foreign languages.

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