

## FORMATION OF LEGAL TRAINING AIMED AT COMPETITIVENESS IN PUPILS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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### ABSTRACT

Development of competence aimed at legal education for pupils of secondary schools, as well as the formation of competitiveness of pupils acquire legal awareness and legal knowledge in the field of education and science, and development and inculcation of other science compilations.

**Keywords:** Legal competence, competitiveness, legal consciousness, legal culture, legal knowledge, didactics, socially active civic competitiveness.

### INTRODUCTION

By applying competency-aimed at legal education to pupils of secondary schools, are encouraged to have legal background and legal competence in law and constitutional law. Two important aspects of the development of legal education are important component of the subject, focusing on its training and upbringing. It investigates the problems of education (didactics), intellectual development of the individual, essence, stages, principles, legality of the educational process, unity of teacher and teacher activity, content, forms, methods and means of teaching, ways to improve the learning process.

#### Analyze of referenced literatures

The general requirements for the general secondary education standard of general education includes compulsory minimum and final goals of the content of the educational curriculum, the amount of training load and requirements for the quality of education, which include:

- memorizing knowledge-learned information and re-explaining;
- ability to use learned knowledge in familiar situations;
- use advanced knowledge and skills in unfamiliar situations and acquire new knowledge;
- competitiveness - the ability to apply existing knowledge, skills and experience in daily activities.

By acquiring knowledge of legal competence, pupils learn the concepts of constitution, state, law, duty, compulsion, citizenship, humanity, law, morality, knowledge of rights and law-abiding rights, ethics and legal rules, knowledge, skills, experience and competence. The level of development of the general secondary education is determined by the following levels of knowledge (A1, A2, A2 +, B1). It is well known that in the formation of legal education pupils of secondary schools should be able to explain the legality of the society, state and law, constitutional rights and obligations of people and citizens, principles of governance and its division, civil society, rule of law and its foundations. In forming the competence of pupils to be legal culture. If A1 level pupils follows to the principles of good morals and law, respect for citizens' rights set forth in the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and ability to create legal agreements on legal issues and legal issues in the manner prescribed by law.

At the A2 level, pupils are faced with actions such as the rule of law, the reflex of compliance with legal requirements, adapting their actions to legal requirements, protecting their rights and interests, and showing corruption intolerance.

If A2 + level pupils participate in legal relationships applying law rules, pupils will be able to demonstrate their legal culture in dealing with any legal event

B1 level pupils understands civic duty and commitment, recognizing their concepts, adhering to them, using legal sources, legally suiting their rights and interests, drawing conclusions on legal events and events, negative consequences of corruption in society, to have the ability to resist corruption on the basis of legal norms, to participate actively in the political life of the country and society, the state's own rights and freedoms, the ability to make the right decisions in the exercise of their legitimate interests

As to the concept of "competence" and "competency", firstly we must analyze using of these concepts by the scientists of our country and world. The conceptual approach is the word "Competence" derived from the word "to compete," means "to compete," "competition,". NMMuslimov, the scientist of our country, emphasized the etymological analysis of the concept of "competence" and "competency". The notion of competence is denounced by the student as not necessarily acquisition of particular knowledge and skills, but the inclusion of integrative knowledge and action in each of the independent areas. In the monograph "The Formation of Professional Competence of Vocational Education Teachers" written by N.A.Muslimov, Q.M.Abdullaeva, O.Kuysinov, N.Gaipova, the blocks of science (for all subjects) for the sciences (subject collection) and subject (for a specific subject), they have three levels of competence: the first basic competence (according to the humanitarian, socio-economic context of education) it is also noted that it was mentioned in the block of social humanitarian subjects act.

G.Asilova in her research work, pointed out that education based on a competent approach is aimed at using competences of pupils in applying knowledge, skills and experience in their personal, professional and social activities. In his research, B. Khodjaev, mentioned that in the field of competence approach, there are three more elements of knowledge, skills and experience as three traditional elements of education: experience of practical activity, competence, competency.

In foreign research, many interpretations of the terms "competence" and "competency" are given, including G.Garfinkel, he stated that comprehensiveness to the knowledge, skills and experience of person, social-professional, professional position in the society, his ability to perform his duties, was interpreted. F.Delamare and J.Winterton noted that the competence was the result of standard behavior, behave himself/herself, requiring a certain activity, and competence as the final outcome of the demonstration of the degree of competence of the student (standard).

O. Permyakov describes the competence as a result of training of person as a graduate of vocational education institution as a description of the generalized qualities of working in certain fields. In his opinion, "competence – is the ability of the subject reflecting knowledge, abilities and skills of the person, and demonstrating his / her capacity for a particular type of activity".

### Research methodology

In the formation of competence-oriented legal education of pupils of general education schools will benefit from the fact that the teaching process using teaching methods will be improved. For example, if we consider that "teaching methods are the means of organizing learning activities of learners". Teaching methods serve to highlight the purpose of learning, through which the content of learning is expressed, and behavior and attitudes of teachers and learners are reflected. The method is, firstly, means of achieving educational outcomes, and secondly, it is a condition for educational activities. Through the teaching method, the teacher and pupils co-operate. The method of teaching is the way in which teachers and learners are guided by the content of information. Teaching methods are structured in the form of teaching methods and reading methods.

### Analysis and results

Determination and analysis of the following tasks for the formation of legal competence of pupils of secondary schools:

- data analysis on the formation of legal competence in pupils;
- explain the essence of formation of legal competence in pupils;
- inculcation into practice methods of formation of legal comprehension of pupils;
- formation and evaluation of legal competence of pupils;
- theoretical development of legal competence of pupils systematization of the concepts of "competence", "competency", "legal competence", "pedagogical competence", "competence of legal recognition", "competence of legal culture" and scientific substantiation on their concrete approach;
- social formation of legal competence of pupils definition of pedagogical conditions of pedagogical creativity and development of creative thinking;

### CONCLUSION

In summary, knowledge and skills related to competence were analyzed. Legal competence means, first of all, the ability of person to have legal culture through his / her involvement in and participation in society's events, events and processes, and his / her civic duty, legal knowledge, and legal awareness.

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